A New Hat Agency. We've just completed arrangements—which have been in negotiation for several months, with the result that we will be able to offer hereafter a line of Men's Derby and Fedora Hats at \$3 each that we guarantee will wear as well as any \$5.00

Gans-Rady Company

ENTIRE BUILDING-1005 E. MAIN STREET-OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Friends of the Times Discuss the Carnegie Library Offer—The Constitutional Convention—Incorporation of Churches-Other Topics.

MUSIC HALL WITH THE LIBRARY

The Times is glad to publish com- | door, without cost and without price. munications of reasonable length from its friends discussing topics of public interest. Such contributions are cheer fully given space in our columns toough The Times is not committed to the views of our correspondents.

The Workingman and the Library.

community in which he lives, if it has community in which he lives, it it has any backbone, and therefore those communities have always prospered in which the workingman prospered. But the question immediately presents itself—what is presperity? The life of a man, a city or a nation has been measured by the multitude of goods possessed, for the pleasures of home of social intercourse and ures of home, of social intercourse and all the elevating influences of civilization—though they may follow—certainly do not consist in mere material wealth. The power that made Athens the ruler of Greece and mistress of the world-the spirit that produced a literature which stands unsurpassed to-day, and which filled the hearts of even the simplest citizons with high resolutions and ennobling motives—the act that raised the noblest temples and caused the greatest statues yet conceived by man, all sprung from the pirit of education that was encouraged

great State.

It was the willingness to receive and nourish new ideas that made Venice glerious and Florence rich. It was the spread of education that freed labor from the heavy bonds of feudalism and later from the industrial oppression which existed in Europe at the beginning of this century. We are not accustomed to re-gard New York as an example of good government or to cite its city history as an inspiration, and yet we may learn a lesson even from that happy hunting ground of corruption and maladminis-tration. That part of New York known as Sanitary District A is the most densely populated spot for the area covered in the known world. What chance would the public-spirited and honest citizens have to get decent tenements built in the the interest in public affairs is wide-spread and active.

What greater asset, from a purely commercial standpoint, can a city have than this spirit? And among the greatest sources of this spirit is the influence of a proper public library. We all desire to see low taxes and comfort and happiness for the citizens of Richmond and, sir, in my opinion, one of the surest roads to this desired end lies in using to the full the influence for good which a great public library is bound to have on a com-munity. There are men and women on whom the needs and necessities of this life weigh too heavily to allow them to use the means for education offered by a public library. But will not their children, to say nothing of the city, be better for this opportunity? Is there any girt that a man, be he millionaire or chanic, can give his son that equals edu-cation that fits the youth for an ever widening usefulness in the world? All

A BELIEVER IN EDUCATION.

Want the Libraries Combined

Editor of The Times: Sir,-Will you permit me to make a suggestion approps the question of a Fublic Library for Richmond? As to the importance of such an institution in the city, there can be no doubt, and all con-The Workingman and the Library.

Editor of The Times:

Sir.—The action of the Council of Allied
Building Trades in protesting against the
acceptance by the city of Mr. Carnegie's
offer of \$100,000 for a public library is
based, I think, upon a misapprehension.
The workingman is the backbone of the
community in which he lives, if it has brary put in this new library? I see nothing against this plan, and apprehend that it is entirely feasible. The books and other valuable accumulations of the State Library would be entirely safe in such a library, if the building be made such a library, if the building be made fire-proof and secure, as doubtless it will be The cost of maintenance of the library would be reduced to some ex-tent, though it will be well for the State Librarian to have charge of the State Library Department in the new building. The State would undoubtedly help to maintain the library under these circum-stances. This arrangement would render stances. This arrangement would render the most valuable collection of volumes. documents, papers, pamphlets, curlos, and pictures accumulated in the State Library always accessible to the public, and at reasonable and convenient hours, which advantages would be incalculable. benefit to all and especially to busy men, who wish to make research and sturdy in the State Library, which they cannot well do now, as the hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. are the hours of their incessant and festered among the citizens of that

employment. Of course, this plan would require the assent of the General Assembly, but its advantages are too manifest to apprehend that the legislation necessary to con-sumate the arrangement would not be made. Is the scheme not worthy of an energetic effort to procure and virtu of the State Library for the

DAVID L. PULLIAM.

The Suffrage Ouestion.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-Being very much interested in th coming Constitutional Convention, I take advantage of your offer for the Sunday Times, and would advance, through your columns, my views with regard to the right of suffrage and the negro as a yoter. I would say that in making a Constitution have to get decent tenements built in the place of the rookeries standing in that poisonous district if they had to rely upon their own unaided efforts? How can any reform for the benefit of the millions in New York ever be accomplished without the aid of the millions themselves? It is the awakening of the spirit of true citizenship in the breasts of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workingmen that gives cities clean streets, good water, honest management and all the other benefits that come to a community where the interest in public affairs is widetion of the United States is the supreme law of the land, we cannot take the right of suffrage from the negro on account of his color, and I see no way or any subterfuge (granting that a convention of the State of Virginia would stoop to such scurvey tricks) by which we could deprive persons of one color of this right and still give it to others of another color who are equally as unfitted for its exercise. The questions then arise is color who are equally as unfitted for its exercise. The questions then arise, Is the negro or are any negroes worthy of a vote? And should all white males over twenty-one years of age vote? My opinion is that only those should vote who have an abiding interest in the State and do their duties as citizens of the State. This would be evidenced by residence, the payment of taxes prior to an election, and the performance of other duties incident to citizenship.

Do any negroes meet these requirements? Yes, Do any whites fail to do so? I say yes, again. Some negroes acquire property and improve it, pay their taxes regularly, and so add to the State. There are many whites who will not

cation that fits the youth for an ever-widening usefulness in the world? All cannot attend universities, but great pub-lic library is university at your own

Should education, or what is called education, give one the right to vote? I would say most positively no. Would the stockholders in a big business give their clerk a voice in their deliberations because he wrote a good hand and was good at figures?

Should the small farmer who owns and cultivates the land, that pays most of the taxes, have no say as to their disposal because his hand is too stiff to hold the new and be does not read the news.

the pen and he does not read the news-papers? No; I do not think that an educational qualification would be just. Nor do I think that military service constitutes a right to vote. In a govern-ment like ours the soldier is the opposite of the citizen, and while in service should exercise none of the rights of citizenship, if when he leaves the service he turns his sword into a reap-hook and acquires property he becomes a citizen. If he relies on the bounty of the Government for his support he is, as any other pauper, unworthy of a vote. The "old soldier" has had too much influence, and dier" has had too much influence, and a bad influence, in politics for the last thirty years. As to ex-Confederate soldiers, those who are worthy of the name will ask no vote unless tey are estitled to it. Their sons have no more right to vote than the sons of Julius Caesar, long since departed.

I do not think that office-holders, either county, municipal, State or national should have a vote while they remain in office.

ple surely should not vote, or have any

hand in the government of good citizens. Should education, or what is called edu-

have a vote while they remain in office If they were deprived of this right and of the patronage incident to their offices, and all appointments to office-so far as possible-relegated to the voter, who would be a true citizen, we would have fewer politicians and more statesmen. And our officers would have more time to devote to their duties. I do not think that man-hood suffrage is exactly consistent with the spirit of our institutions. injustice to good citizens to allow a way-farer, who may be nothing more than a two-legged brute, who would sell his vote or fifty cents, to have an equal say with him in all public matters.

This other, though he does nothing to

support the Government, it is in equal support the Government, it is in close enjoyments of his personal rights, and his equal before the law, and he can, if he will, at any time settle down and acquire full right of citizenship.

he will, at any time serie took and acquire full right of citizenship.

A new Constitution will have to be ratified by the people, and while the qualifications of the voter, cited above, will bar a multitude of the ignorant and victious of both colors from the rights of suffrage, it will be essentially a people's measure, and I think that there are many more good men in Virginia than there are bad ones and I have no doubt that it would be ratified by a popular vote; certainly if the people are well instructed as to the benefits that will inure to them from a purified electoral. In this connection I would say that we ought to go back to the old viva voce system. It is the only honest method, is much the cheapest, and it is a lasting disgrace to Virginians that she ever departed from it.

TALIAFERRO HUNTER.

Incorporating Churches.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-I notice that you copied a part of my letter to the Norfolk Landmark, wherein I took the ground that the article in our Constitution prohibiting religious denominations from being incorporate sheuid be stricken out; and I thank you for endorsing my position. I notice you say that there ought to be some restriction as to how much property a church may hold without taxation. I have no may find without taxation. I have no objection to that, but that question is not up, and does not belong to this discussion. The Legislature can regulate that and put on any restriction desired. I simply say cut this antiquited clause t, and then churches may be incorpo-ted if they desire. If they don't want

Why should Virginia stand alone in this Churches are incorporated in regard? Churches are incorporated in all the other States, as far as I can learn, and no harm has come of it. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is incorporated, and the General Conference requested all the annual conferences to do likewise, and most of them have, but the Virginia Conference could not do as requested.

I have no fear that any church in Virginia will become a "bloated bondhoider"! People in this State are not climbing over each other in order to empty their pockets in the church collection basket. (I know. I have been church treasurer for fourteen years.) But if a fellow does feel like bequeathing a little money to his church for incidental expenses, pastor's salary, or to liquidate a debt, I contend that he should have the right to do so. On account of this clause in our Constitution there is no way to leave a do so. On account of this clause in our Constitution there is no way to leave a cent to a church in this State. Away with such absurd conditions! Some people, in the goodness of their hearts and in blessed ignorance of the law, have, at sundry times in the past, bequeathed money to churches in this State, and after the dear saints have reached Heaven they no don—e been pained as they looked down and saw the church with outstretched hands before the courts, pleading for its own, but sent away empty-handed. Now, Mr. Editor, you know where I stand, and I entreat you carnestly to help the Chorch to secure her just rights. The religious bodies of this State are doing more for the elevation earnestly to help the religious bodies of this state are doing more for the elevation of humanity than all other agencies conbined, and they should and must be given that consideration they so richly Aberve. Norfolk, Va., March 7th.

L. CLAY KILBY.

The True Demacracy.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-Under the above caption, an article appeared in the Weekly Times of ticle appeared in the Weekly Times of February 27th, which has the right rius to it. I copy the following paragraph from the said article "Real Democracy means that the private citizen shall be let alone in the exercise of every right which does not interfere with the same right in another." Further on he says: "This kind of Democracy needs he written strong and plain in our new Constitution—so plain that the dullest may catch the meaning, so strong that meddlers everywhere may take warning. Whatever the nation shall become, whatever other States may do, let Virginia be the land where the private citizen shall be let where the private citizen shall be let alone in his 'inalicnable'' rights and if necessary thereto, let precedents be smashed and let parties be dissolved." To all of this I say Amen. Amen. And while this subject is under consideration, I have thought it appropriate to make a suggestion in line with the above principles. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen religious freedom, the right to worship God according to every man's own notion, which is called conscience. This

illes on the other six days of the week as God has commanded to do in the Ten Commandments.

On the other hand, those who chose to worship on Sunday, the first day of the week, and to keep that day as a day of rest, are entitled to the same privilege.

And again there may be, and undoubtedly is, another class, who do not care
for either of these days, not being believers, perhaps in Scriptures, or, if believers, not being able to see scriptures as others do, not having been able to dis-cover any scriptural authority in the New Testament, for the establishment of any kind of Sabbath or other religious holy days, they prefer to work when they feel necessity for working and to rest when-ever they are tired, without any dictation

ever they are tired, without any dictation on the part of any one else.

Now, while the United States Constitution clearly guarantees religious toleration or freedom to every citizen, it is equally true that nearly every state in the Union, if not all of them, have laws on their statutes books abrogating this religious freedom and so making void the United States Constitution.

It may be said that a man has a right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court; true, but it is not every citizen who has ten or twenty thousand dollars at his command to pay the cost of taking a case to the Supreme Court of the United

a case to the Supreme Court of the United

a case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The aim of constitution-makers should be to guard every right to the citizen consistent with the liberty and rights of every other citizen, and the legislative branch of the Government should be prohibited from passing laws in any way curtailing the rights of every clean of the curtailing the rights of any class of citizens in the perfect freedom of religious worship, provided that there is no immorality in their religion. The Church should be left to convert the world by precept and moral suasion, and not by the sward or legislative engagement.

sword or legislative enactments.

I. ST. PIERRE,
Mattoax, Amelia county, Va., March 7.

Provide a Music Hall.

To the Editor of The Times: Sir.—There ought to be no question of the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's generous offer to build a library in Richmond. It is a matter that does not need debate and it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be no undue delay in sending to Mr. Carnegie a thankful and unanimous agree ment to comply with the conditions named by him. When the library is built would it no

be a good idea to provide for a large music and lecture hall in the same building This would be an excellent home for the Wednesday Club and the Richmond Ly-ceum, and arrangements could also be made for orchestral and other concerts at popular prices. The Pittsburg Symphon Orchestra, which has its home in the Carnegie Institute, in that city, owes it existence to Mr. Carnegie. This orches tra each whiter gives concerts in Wash-ington and Baltimore. Mr. Carnegie would doubtless be glad to let Victor Her bert and his musicans give one concer each winter in the new home of his gen eresity. With a growing interst in music, Richmond should be in a position to bring here musical organizations of the highest rank. It would make for much in the devlopment of a higher culture that can not attain perfection unless the refinin nfluence of music goes hand in hand with influence of masses.

literature and art.

DEVOTEE OF MUSIC.

Sermon on a Sermon.

Editor of The Times: Sir.-When I read the caption to yo sir,—when I read the caption to your editorial in The Times of Sunday last, the "Temptation of Jesus." I hoped that you would give us a reasonably satisfactory explanation of that difficult and probability to the state of Sariature and Sari mysterious passage of Scripture quoted

by you, viz. "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit Into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil?"
What is it to be tempted? Primarily, to be tested, to be put to trial, to be proven. Secondarily, to be enticed to do evil to be urged to commit sin, to trans-gress a law made known to us by God. We can easily believe that in the providence of Gcc it was needful for the in-formation and satisfaction of mankind that our Saviour should be subjected to the former ordeal,

It is impossible to believe that He could, even in his human nature, have been tried in the latter.

He was reade like unto man, yet with-

tee from that inherent tendency to evifree from that inherent tendency to evil inherited by all men from our first pa-rents. He was as free from even the suggestion of sin when a babe in the manger or a boy of twelve years, asking and answering questions of the Doctors in the temple, or when about to com-mence his ministry on earth, as he was when scotted on his throng in the heavens when scated on his throne in the heavens or is now standing on the right hand of the Father on high. It is irreverent (to put it mildly) to

say that our Saviour could not have sin-ned when be took on himself the form and neure of man. As God. He could do anything and everything, but if we can believe that He would commit sin we must that instant also believe that He would thereby surrender His divine pow-er and be no longer an infallible guide, demanding our homage and worship,

Why our first parents should have been made with this inherent tendency to sin when the Creator knew from the be-ginning all the direful consequences that would proceed from the exercise of that tendency is a mystery beyond the under-standing of the human mind. "Man by

wisdom knew not God."

Again, Mr. Editor, if you please, you say "For God does lead us into temptation. How do you reconcile that statement with this Scripture: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God, for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man." When we pray "lead us not into temp-tation" we thereby confess our own weakness and our inclination to sin. We are afraid to trust in our own strength.
Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Our petition is that Lie will not suffer us to be exposed to temptation by objects and influences apart from ourselves and which would appeal to our corrupt natures and which might be too powerful for our resist

In the same manner when we pray "Give us this day our daily bread" we do not ask that we may receive it direct from Heaven in a miraculous way as the Israelites received the manna in the wilderness, but rather that we may be blessed with health and treather. blessed with health and strength, sum-mer and winter, sunshine and rain, with fruitful scasons and fertile fields; and working thus in harmony with the divine will we may secure needed support and sustenance.

"In the sweat of thy face thou shall eat bread," pronounced on man account eat bread." pronounced on man as a curse, has, in His beneficent providence,

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache,

dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS. - ABSOLUTELY CURE.

KAUFMANN & CO.

Elaborate Display of Suits, Coats, Skirts and Silk Waists

SPRING OPENING SALE

SPRING OPENING SALE,

Commencing TO-MORROW, March 11th. TUESDAY, March 12, and WEDNESDAY, March 13.

There is no season of the year so wrought with new ideas, new modes, new fancies and beautiful effects as Spring, and this year we have amalgamated them all in our spacious Coat and Suit Department, and there it is that you will to-morrow and the two following days have the adventage of the first feast of the season of 1901.

Many hundred suits of every conceivable novelty will be shown you-Skirts, with all manner of flares, will compass you round about-while Waists and Petticoats, in silk, will vie with one another in their delicate tints for your approving eyes; nor have we forgotten to care for the little ones, so, motherhood, bring the children with you to the "FLOOR OF BEAUTY," and see

WHETHER IT BE POSSIBLE WE CANNOT SUIT YOU. BE WITH US TO-MORROW, OR TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY, AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU, AND SEE OUR MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.

Very Nobby Suit of Imported Cheviot Homespun, fancy Eton, finished in stitched silk bands, L'Aiglon velvet collar and fancy gilt buttons, lined in heavy taffeta, new flounced skirt trimmed to correspond, with jacket lined in silk percaline..... \$25.00

Dressy Suit of Black Broadcloth. Blouse Eton, cloth vest, stitched silk bands, outlined in Exceedingly Stylish Suit of Imported Castor Venetian, Persian braid, L'Aigion collar of gilt tissue and Persian braid; new skirt, trimmed in Persian bands and \$27.50 open Eton jacket, fancy collar, belt, and fancy sleeves, formed of satin and gilt braid, postillion back, elaborately trimmed skirt, an exceedingly swell garment..... \$34.00

taffeta, finished with silk ruching \$15.00

New Princess Skirt of handsome Imported Broadcloth, deep graduated flare,
ported Broadcloth, deep graduated flare,
elaborately stitched, and lined in silk perelaborately stitched, and lined in heavy

elaborately stitched, and fined in heavy caline, corsage boned and lined in heavy taffeta, finished with sik \$15.00 skirt bade on accordion-pleated ruffle from knee down, of shirred tucks and lace insertion, made on silk drop. \$40.00

Eton Jacket, very dressy collarless Eton of best quality black taffeta, entire garment corded, finished around neck and down front, in stitched peau de soie bands, lined throughout in nice-quality white satin \$10.00

KAUFMANN & CO., Fourth and Broad Sts.

become a blessing and we have learnt to praise and magnify the hand that smites us. "If we receive good things shall we not also receive evil things" in the same cheerful and obedient spirit:

"Though numerous hosts of mighty foes
Though earth and hell my way oppose,
He safely leads my soul along
His loving kindness, O, how strong!

"When trouble, like a gloomy cloud, Has gathered thick and thundered loud He near my soul has always stood His loving kindness, O, how good!" We should be glad to hear from some

our learned clerics on this important of our learned cieries on this important and interesting matter, even though they prove me 40 be in error.

Indeed, the fact that I differ with The Times is strong presumption that I am wrong.

Respectfully.

M. PARHAM Respectfully. B. M. PARHAM.

Richmond, Va., March 6th.

(The sermon in question, "The Temptation of Jesus," is copied almost verbatim from a sermon by Bishop Philip Brooks. It will be found in the volume of his sermons "On the Church Year," page 131.

Editor Times.) -Editor Times.)

THE GRAND LODGE OF ELKS.

Strong Effort to Be Made to Have the Next Meeting Here.

The question just now before the Ways and Means Committee of the local ways and Means Committee of the local lodge of Elks is whether the Grand' Lodge will meet in this city in 1962. The Richmond Elks are going to spare no effort to get the body here and appeal to the citizens for engaged. the citizens for support. Said a well-

known Elk yesterday:
"The right made by the local lodge at Atlantic City last year to have the Grand Lodge to meet here in 1901, is still fresh in the minds of the public. So well did the Richmond delegates advertise our the Richmond delegates advertise our city and its advantages, the Elks throughout the country are desirous of coming here, and it now remains for our citizens to say whether they want them or not.

"A word about the Elks. This order allows only one lodge in a city. At present there are lodges in six hundred cities throughout this country, whose memberships numbers between 70,000 and 80,000. The Grand Lodge and reunion generally, draw from 10,000 to 15,000 people at its annual gathering. These numbers can safely be put down for Richmond should they come here. Our Southern cities alone would send 2,500. The Grand Lodge and reunion would last from three to aione would send 2,500. The Grand Lodge and reunion would last from three to four days and certainly between \$200,000 and \$400,000 would be left in our city. The order is willing and ready to come at our bidding, but to entertain them requires money. When they met in St. Louis, that city donated \$30,200 and this year Milwaukee contributes \$20,000, knowing full well the advantage it would be to a city. The local lodge is willing to extend the invitation if our business men will subscribe to a guarantee fund for entertaining purposes, Other cities which are wideawake to advertise thier enterprises, generally send a delegation from prises, generally send a delegation from their various Boards of Trade to induce the Grand Lodge to come to them. This year Richmond, Denver, Cleveland and San Francisco are in the fight, but Rich-"Our people do not fully realize the magnitude of the reunion of the grand body of Eiks and the good a city will derive." mond can win in a walk-over.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Many Gifts and Loans Reported-New Mem-

bers Elected.
The March meeting of the Executive Committee was held last night at the society's house. Those present were: Messrs. Clarke (in the chair), Brooke, Valentine, McCabe, Patterson, Richard-son, James, Meredith, and Stanard. Among the publications, gifts and loans reported were: George Balcombe, a novel,

2 vols., by Judge N. Beverley Tucker, given by his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Coleman, of Williamsburg; a large collection of very valuable unbound newspapers loaned to the society by the same lady; the letters of John C. Calhoun, published by the American Historical Association; The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century, by Edward Eggleston, and a volume of the publications of the Montana Historical Society.

The newspapers loaned by Mrs. Cole-

500

HORSES.

Tex

HORSES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH

Some extra good drivers and heavy draft horses

UNION STOCK YARDS. Norfolk, Va.

SMYTH BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

RICHMOND BAZAAR.

BANNER STABLE,

1806, 1808, 1810, 1812 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. Wednesday Sale, March 13th,

consisting of every class of Horses and Mules sold on a first-class market. Some strictly first-class drivers and money-makers for buyers. We have 80 Mules, running in size from 14 to 16 hands high. They will sell very cheap. The consignments to date are as follows:

E. D. Pendleton, Missouri. 48 Horses and Mules W. P. Hall, Missouri. 48 Mules.
S. E. Cash, Missouri. 48 Mules.
S. E. Cash, Missouri. 48 Horses.
R. T. German, Indiana. 19 Horses.
Geo. Finley, Indiana. 19 Horses.
Geo. Finley, Indiana. 24 Horses.
Local consignments. 160 Head.

These Horses must be sold, as we are so advised by the shippers, as they want to close up their winter work, and we are going to sell every horse and mule in the bearn regardless of cost. Horses have been selling very low here for the past three weeks. We have sold a great many for the shippers at less than cost.

Be with us next Wednesday if you can, as we are making a great effort to have the largest sale of the season.
Don't fail to come if you are ne-ding any Horses or Mules.

JOSEPH LASITTER.

of Augusta county.

man are, many of them, of dates not previously accessible in Richmond, and as soon as bound may be consulted.

The corresponding secretary reported that the newspaper racks ordered at the last meeting had been put in, and that the engraving of Edgar Allen Poe had been received. The large three-quarter length portrait of Washington, deposited with this society by the Southern Society of New York, has been cleaned and the frame repaired, and is now ready for

The corresponding secretary also reported that he had received a communi-cation from Mr. Stuart, of Tazeweil, Va., stating that the society would receive as a bequest from Mr Stuart's father a long fiint-lock rifle used during the Reva bequest from Mr Stuart's father a long flint-lock rifle used during the Rev-slutien by Captain William Robertson, W. Herndon, of Alexandria

of Augusta country.

The following new members were elected: Mr. William G. Montgomery, Alabama; Mrs. R. V. Howard-Saunders, Alabama; Mr. J. C. Eggleston, Tenn.; Mr. Alvin B. Vinal, Massachusetts; Mr. D. L. Pulliam, Virginia; Mr. N. B. Strayer, Tennessee, and Miss Mabel Laird Stratton, Virginia. Two other interesting gifts were re-

ported. They were large photographs, one of the old Market House in Alexandria, Va. (which was destroyed by fire some years ago), which contained the hall in which George Washington was made a Mason, and the other of a very old and quaint tea-caddy, having the Spotswood arms engraved on it, and said

Insurance Co. of America. Home Office:

Prudential

The

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

BLACKFORD & WILMER, General Agents for Virginia. PELHAM BLACKFORD

Newark, N. J.

Push-Pluck-Persistence.

The man who has these

and applies them to his

daily life will succeed.

Another step comes when

you place a proper value

upon your life and insure

it to the full limit.

803 East Main Street, Richmond, Va. SAMUEL P. MITCHELL, Special Agent, 135 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT VIRGINIA.

would entitle the Jews, Seventh-Day Adventists and other denominations of like belief to worship on Saturday, the seventh day, and allows them, the privilege of working and earning bread for their fam-